

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
 جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Africans to bar Muzorewa at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, March 9 (AP). — The 49-member African group at the United Nations decided today to bar Muzorewa from addressing the current U.N. Security Council debate on Rhodesia, diplomatic sources said. Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, the leaders of the Patriotic Front, were scheduled to appear before the council later. The sources said the African bloc had decided "to allow Muzorewa to speak only if he disavows the Salisbury accord." Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary David Owen returned to London from the United States after a flash storm involving Ambassador Andrew Young over Rhodesia policy.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1978 — RABIE AL THANI 1, 1398

Atherton briefs U.K. on Mideast

LONDON, March 9 (Agencies). — U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton arrived here today to brief the British Foreign Office on his two weeks of talks in the Middle East. Mr. Atherton flew here from Geneva. He is expected to hold talks with his British counterpart, Mr. Michael Weir, after which he will leave London for Washington to report on his shuttle missions to Israel, Egypt and Jordan. President Anwar Sadat has sent a verbal message to President Carter, via Mr. Atherton, assuring him of Egypt's determination to continue current Mideast peace efforts, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahran reported today.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Sadat asks Carter to be a "partner" in M.E. peace talks

NEW YORK, March 9 (R). — President Anwar Sadat said today in an interview published here today that it was time for the United States to take responsibility as a partner and not just a mediator in the Middle East negotiations.

Mr. Sadat said the "time has come" for President Carter to state terms for breaking the diplomatic stalemate in the Middle East situation.

He called on Mr. Carter to act as a "partner and not a mediator" in the negotiations.

Yadin accuses Likud of breach in south Lebanon

TEL AVIV, March 9 (AP). — Israel's Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin yesterday condemned the capture of a key right-wing Christian village in southern Lebanon by forces of the Syrian-backed Palestinian commando group.

Mr. Yadin said the entry of the Syrian-backed Palestinian commando group into the village was a breach of the cease-fire agreements in southern Lebanon. The government is following the developments closely and will deal with them as it sees fit.

Maroun Al Ras, which was captured last Thursday, is only 2 miles north of the Israeli border, and 18 miles south of the Mediterranean coast.

Mr. Yadin's statement was made in response to a question in parliament about the capture of the village. He said the capture created a new situation on our border with Lebanon.

World News

Vance: Saudi F-15s won't be at Tabuk

WASHINGTON, March 9 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today told the United States plans to sell Saudi Arabia F-15 fighters. He said the Saudi government had indicated they had no intention of basing the sophisticated war planes at the military installations now under construction at Tabuk, 100 kms. south of the Jordan border and 200 kms. east of the Israeli-occupied Sinai Desert.

Arafat meets Brezhnev, Gromyko

MOSCOW, March 9 (Agencies). — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev met today with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, TASS reported. The Soviet news agency said the conversation, focusing on the current situation in the Middle East, "passed in a friendly and pleasant atmosphere." Earlier, Arafat and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had held discussions on the situation in the Middle East and were agreed to hold identical views. TASS said the two men considered means of establishing a just and lasting peace in the area and "an identity of views and stands was noted on the issues discussed."

One man killed in Beirut schoolfight

BEIRUT, March 9 (R). — A man was killed and two policemen were injured in a fight involving guns and hand grenades at a school, police said. They said a police patrol had intervened to stop a fight between teenage students at the school yesterday when a crowd of gunmen arrived and opened fire. Another man threw a bomb at the police, wounding two of them, before other officers shot him dead. Reports said that the police had tried to prevent the fight, some of whom were armed, from organizing a rally to mark the birthday of the late Antonin Sadeh, founder of the left-Syrian Nationalist Social Party (PFS).

17 Palestinian students arrested in Egypt

BEIRUT, Lebanon, March 9 (AP). — Egyptian authorities have today arrested 17 Palestinian students, the Palestine news agency said yesterday. Wafa, organ of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the students, who used to study at the Assiut University, were arrested on charges of "threatening Egypt's security and disturbing the peace and the regime" of President Anwar Sadat. Wafa expressed the belief that the 17 Palestinians will be expelled from Egypt and thus prevented from continuing their academic life.



U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown (right) and Israeli Minister of Defence Ezer Weizman are seen after concluding discussions on long-range Israeli arms package Thursday. (AP wirephoto)

Somalia says it is pulling its troops out of the Ogaden Desert

MOGADISHU, March 9 (Agencies). — Somalia announced today that it was withdrawing its regular forces from the Ogaden Desert region.

A statement from the ruling Revolutionary Socialist Party said Somalia now expected Soviet and Cuban personnel to be withdrawn from the conflict. It said it took the decision to help bring a peaceful solution to the seven-month-old conflict and at the repeated urging from the international community.

"In view of the proposals of the big powers to settle the crisis in the Horn of Africa peacefully and to withdraw all Soviet forces from the region and call upon the Somali Democratic Republic to recall its units, the Central Committee

of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party has approved a resolution that the S.D.R. should recall its units from the front."

In Washington, President Carter announced today that Somalia is withdrawing its troops from Ethiopia's Ogaden region and he called on the Soviet Union and Cuba to leave the area as well.

"The United States looks forward to the withdrawal of all foreign forces at an early date," Mr. Carter said.

Begin proposes nuclear scientist as Israel's next president

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 9 (R). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today put forward a proposal to nominate a little-known nuclear scientist as the next president of Israel.

The official response of members of the Likud-led coalition to Mr. Begin's proposal to nominate Prof. Yitzhak Chavet was not immediately known.

But in television interviews some leading politicians who were questioned about Prof. Chavet stressed the fact that he was scarcely known to the Israeli public.

"Who? I have never heard of him," one said. President Ephraim Katzir does not wish to serve another five-year term when his present one expires on May 29, and the Knesset must choose a successor before its Passover recess begins on April 6.

Prof. Chavet, who works at Nahal Sorek near Tel Aviv, was born in Cairo, of Syrian Jewish parents.

Mr. Begin has repeatedly said he thinks the next president should be a member of the Sephardic (oriental Jewish) community.

Earlier heads of state have been of Ashkenazi (western) background. Sephardic Jews have complained of discrimination in senior public positions although they now represent a majority of the Israeli Jewish population.

Prof. Chavet, who was educated in France, was in Paris last week when asked by Mr. Begin to return to discuss the nomination.

He told Israel Television he had never been involved in politics and was not a member of any political party, but was ready to serve if elected by the Knesset.

Referring to the proposal the daily newspaper Haaretz said: "The public is entitled to demand that it should not be taken by surprise by a president whose name is virtually unknown."

The Trades Union Federation on daily Davar said: "Undoubtedly Prof. Chavet is an important physicist with a brilliant scientific career behind him. But on the public scene he is virtually unknown."

Mr. Peres said he did not believe the problem of Israeli settlements in Sinai was now holding up the negotiations.

Israel needed to have a security belt round the Gaza Strip, which had served as what he called "a base for terror" before Israel occupied it in 1967, but there could be an exchange of territory with Egypt.

Frontiers had been changed peacefully hundreds of times in Europe and the same could be done in the Middle East. "It is not for us to impose changes," he added.

In a newspaper interview here today Mr. Peres said "We are not in opposition to the government," but he expressed differences with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the Palestinian question and on Israeli settlements in occupied territory.

"The Labour government, each time there was a settlement made, weighed the choice of site and place, and did not make

U.S. urges Israel to reconsider West Bank withdrawal

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP). — The Carter administration called on Israel today to reconsider its refusal to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan River.

In polite language, the State Department said the decision should be held up at least until Prime Minister Menachem Begin sees President Carter next week.

In a session Tuesday with members of the Likud Party and in a speech to the Knesset, Mr. Begin declared Israel was entitled to its own interpretations of 1967 and 1973 resolutions on the subject.

"We have not had anything authoritative on what the prime minister has said," department spokesman Tom Reston told reporters.

"We are talking about something that has been a bedrock principle of the search for peace for over ten years and an essential element of the efforts of all of us have brought to that search."

Reading from a prepared statement Mr. Reston said the Carter administration was "certain Israel would want to discuss this very thoroughly before making a decision of such great importance to their own goal of a peaceful settlement."

The unexpected statement was announced tonight in a communiqué from Somalia's Ministry of Information. It was the first admission by Somalia, that its regular military forces were taking part in the conflict. It had previously denied it was directly involved.

Peres: Talks with Egypt will at best end in divided peace

BRUSSELS, March 9 (Agencies). — Israel's Labour opposition leader Shimon Peres said here today the best his country could hope for from the negotiations with Egypt was a divided peace.

The former defence minister told a news conference here that even if there were peace with Egypt, the danger of war with Syria and Iraq would remain.

The two countries' air forces combined were bigger than those of France and Britain put together, and Syria had powerful Soviet backing, he contended.

The news conference was called to publicize celebrations here to mark the 30th anniversary of Israel in May. Asked whether Jordan might join the peace talks, Mr. Peres said Jordan was waiting to see "the maximum Sadat can extract from Israel before coming in."

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King Hussein: U.S. must be more than a M.E. mediator

AMMAN, March 9. — His Majesty King Hussein said today that by sticking to the role of a mediator in the Middle East, the United States will probably not succeed in bringing peace to the region.

In an interview with the New York Times, conducted in Amman by N.Y. Times senior executive and columnist James Reston and published today, the King called on the Carter administration to exercise pressure on Israel to follow a course conducive to the peace-making process.

Discussing the efforts by Washington to promote a declaration of principles for peace by Egypt and Israel, the King said United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 in fact constitute a basis for establishing peace. It is ironic, he added, that eleven years after the adoption of the resolutions, current moves are directed at reaffirming them in another formula.

Merely reaffirming the resolution cannot lead to any results unless this is combined with pledges for their implementation, the King said. Concerning U.S. guarantees for a Mideast peace settlement, King Hussein said such guarantees were important but should not be given to Israel alone, but to the Arabs as well.

The King also expressed regret that his moderate policies had not met with a sufficiently positive response despite the fact that President Carter has

displayed a true and sincere concern with Middle East problems. The King expressed fears concerning what the future might have in store for the region. "Viewing the situation as it looks today, I do not feel optimistic, and I think no one in this region does," the King added, according to the Arabic language version of the interview released by the Jordan News Agency.

His Majesty said what the region is faced with today is Israel stockpiling American-made F-15 fighter planes and F-16 fighter-bombers as well as the most sophisticated military equipment. In the face of all this, "we ought to have guarantees from the United States."

The King also expressed fear that the region will in the coming few years be facing developments that could threaten the future of the whole Arab nation. The King added that Israel seems to be concerned only with its own interests -- at the expense of others in the region. That was evident, the King said, in the last general elections when the Israelis opted for land instead of peace.

Mr. Peres said in the newspaper interview, "Mr. Begin's government puts out more and more statements, takes no account of the appropriateness of the moment, and so makes serious errors."

He said Mr. Begin's proposal to give autonomy to Palestinian Arabs would endanger the Jewish character of Israel by giving it too large an Arab minority.

Mr. Peres, who served briefly as caretaker prime minister last year, criticised U.S. President Jimmy Carter's package deal of arms for Israel and Arab countries in the local newspaper interview.

"It creates a temptation in Saudi Arabia and around Saudi Arabia to make her into a serious military country, which until now she was avoided being," Mr. Peres said in the interview. He added nothing should have been decided about arms to Egypt until Mideast peace ne-

Waldheim revives suggestion for Middle East peace negotiations under U.N. auspices

NEW YORK, March 9 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last night revived his proposal of Middle East talks under U.N. auspices preparatory to a resumption of the Geneva peace conference.

He expressed concern over the situation in the Horn of Africa and disclosed "that he wanted to draw this to the attention of the Security Council." On Rhodesia, he said he feared that as long as all parties, including the Patriotic Front, did not agree on terms for a settlement, the problem could not be solved and conflict would continue.

Dr. Waldheim, who was the guest of honour at a dinner in New York of the board of directors of Reuters, told his audience he would do his utmost to help conciliate present differences on the Rhodesia question.

A pre-resolution working paper was circulated in the Security Council last night proposing that he arrange a British-sponsored conference of all the parties concerned in the Rhodesia dispute.

Human rights

In his address to the audience of diplomats, media executives, bankers and stockbrokers Dr. Waldheim touched on the question of human rights and what the U.N. could do in this area.

He said it was not surprising that 149 world governments were unable to agree on a common denominator of priorities for philosophy.

ugh his own offices, Dr. Waldheim said. He said some of the results of his efforts were known publicly, but less publicised were many more individual instances of families or individuals released from prison, or sentences reduced by his intercession.

"Most of these must necessarily go unannounced and unnoticed," Dr. Waldheim said. "I am content this should be so. If a life can be saved or injustice corrected through the acceptance by a government, in private confidence, of the secretary general's good offices."

Disarmament

Turning to disarmament, which will be the sole subject of a special session on the General Assembly at summit level in May and June, he said this would be possibly the most prestigious gathering of world leaders in 20 years.

"No one expects that the assembly will be transformed into a negotiating group which will deliver agreements on arms limitation or reduction," he said. "But what the assembly can do, and I trust it will, is to heighten the awareness of people and their governments about the magnitude and significance of the task and to give a new impetus to disarmament negotiations by elaborating an agreement on principles and a programme of action."

Middle East

On the Middle East, the secretary general said the main effort to negotiate now was between two of the nations concerned -- an allusion to Egypt and Israel -- with the active assistance of the United States.

Rhodesia

Referring to the U.N. involvement with Rhodesia, Dr. Waldheim said a new situation had been created by the agreement on "a so-called internal settlement" last week. While it was encouraging there now was general acceptance of majority rule through universal suffrage, it was important to remember that the Patriotic Front, supported by the front-line states, categorically refused to accept this solution, arguing that it was merely a disguised way of perpetuating minority control.

"I greatly fear that as long as these elements do not agree with the terms of a settlement, the problem cannot be solved and the tragic conflict will continue," the secretary general said.

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Bye, bye American credibility?

The Israeli Knesset's endorsement of Premier Menachem Begin's interpretation of Security Council Resolution 242 is grim news. While Mr. Begin's stand that 242 does not require an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank could previously have been taken as his own personal view, backed perhaps by fellow conquistadors such as Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, the Knesset vote backing the Begin interpretation now gives this position the full stamp of official Israeli state policy.

This development does two things. First, it makes useless mincemeat of the American effort to mediate a declaration of principles between Egypt and Israel. Second, it will inevitably strengthen those forces in the Arab World that have been opposed to the Sadat initiative, and in its spillover effects it will probably be the decisive factor to send some moderate Arab states more emphatically into the anti-Sadat camp. This would not be because Sadat was less than honourable in his negotiating position, but rather because Israel is proving to be less than serious in its peace calls.

In either case, the Israeli action will make Mr. Begin even more stubborn than he already is, which means the meetings between him and President Carter next week promise to be lively ones indeed. Israel has proven to date that it does not care for a minute about what the United States thinks, and even has the audacity -- as only Israel does -- to send its Defence Minister to Washington with a request for almost \$14 billion in military credits while indicating it does not intend to withdraw from the West Bank and intends to carry on settling the occupied Arab territories.

Once again, we see in this turn of developments a new challenge to the fading credibility of the United States, which remains the lifeline of Israel. We expect the Israelis to be as crazy as they are. But we don't expect the Americans to be as helpless as they seem to be.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "the Last Station on the Road to Peace" AL RA'I Thursday said that political observers feel that the impending Carter-Begin meeting in Washington might be either a big transformation towards peace or a serious turning point leading to a real disaster to the Middle East and the world as a whole. The newspaper says that, in his meeting with the Austrian newsmen in Amman recently, His Majesty King Hussein has revealed the obstacles Israel is placing against efforts made over the last eleven years and its uncompromising attitude to the prerequisites of peace based on justice.

Therefore, Israel Premier Menachem Begin's visit to the United States next week will be a real test to the ability of the United States administration, and President Jimmy Carter in particular, to exercise its international responsibility as a superpower, and on the strength of its special relationship with Israel and its wide interests in the region.

If President Carter succeeded in taming Israel into peace, he would have borne part of the responsibility of a great power, as the U.S., in promoting peace in the area. Otherwise the peace opportunities will fade away and the consequences, as King Hussein has predicted, would be so terrible for the Middle East and the world at large.

AL DUSTOUR urges that attempts being made by President Jassaf Nimeiri of Sudan to convene an Arab summit at Khartoum aimed at re-establishing Arab solidarity should meet with a quick response from all Arab leaders, in order that they may be able to assess the situation and work together regardless of sensitivities which are out of place at the moment.

The newspaper stresses the statement by President Hafez Assad of Syria, when he was sworn-in for a second term of office Wednesday that "peace is taken, not begged."

Lecture Announcement THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

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Dr. Hank J. Franken

Director of the Palestinian Institute of Archaeology
 at the University of Leiden and Deir Alla Excavations
 at the French Cultural Centre 5:30 p.m. on
 Saturday, March 11, 1978

Royal Theatre prepares to make a dramatic impact on the cultural life of Jordan

By Ian Kellas
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March — Bolshoi ballet dancers and Royal Shakespeare Company players may quite soon be jostling each other to be the first on to the stage of Jordan's Royal Theatre, already nearing completion on its site just past the Grand Palace Hotel on the road to the university.

Bringing the best foreign companies to Amman is one part of a two-pronged campaign designed to make Jordan a centre for excellence in the dramatic arts. This at any rate is the strategy which was outlined to the Jordan Times by Mr. Ian Albery, special theatre consultant to the Ministry of Culture and Youth, during his five-day visit here recently.

Until now very few top-class theatrical companies have been prepared to perform here, because of the inadequacy of existing facilities. But when it is completed, Mr. Albery said, the Royal Theatre will be equipped with a 20-meter stage that any London West End playhouse could be proud of.

Language need not be a problem, English plays would be able to draw sizeable audiences but there would also be performances of dance and music. And of course Jordan would then also be able to attract the best Arabic theatre -- in particular from Cairo.

The second part of the campaign as Mr. Albery described it, is to give Jordanian actors and directors the opportunity to work under first-class conditions.

The Royal Theatre would become a focus for training in the dramatic arts. Mr. Albery envisages a small team of British theatre experts coming to Jordan for about a two-year period to train their Jordanian colleagues and get the theatre off the ground. He also feels that Jordanian trainees should be sent to Britain almost immediately so that they will be able to staff the playhouse as soon as it is ready.

On his estimate the curtain could go up at the Royal Theatre some time during the summer of next year.

Mr. Albery, who represents the fifth generation of a line of distinguished British theatre managers, seems confident that the theatre can be a success. This does not mean that it would necessarily run at a profit. Most British theatres, after all, can only survive with a 50 per cent government subsidy.

Profits not the aim. The theatre itself may not be profitable in strictly commercial terms, but as Mr. Albery points out the biggest single attraction for tourists in London is not Buckingham Palace or even the beaefaters but the live theatre in the West End. Around a good theatre all sorts of other businesses will spring up.

There is in fact a restaurant and a 1,000-seat cinema (the theatre auditorium has a capacity of only about 350 seats) in the building of the Royal Theatre itself -- as well as an exhibition foyer, a book stall, a coffee bar and a discotheque. The aim is to have a continual succession of "cultural happenings" going on there.

"We must be careful that it is not just full of diplomats the whole time," Mr. Albery said. Much, he admits, will depend on the management. But he sees no reason why it should not inspire the interest of a wide section of the population. One eye must always be kept on the future. "The most important thing, after all," Mr. Albery said "is to bring the young people in."

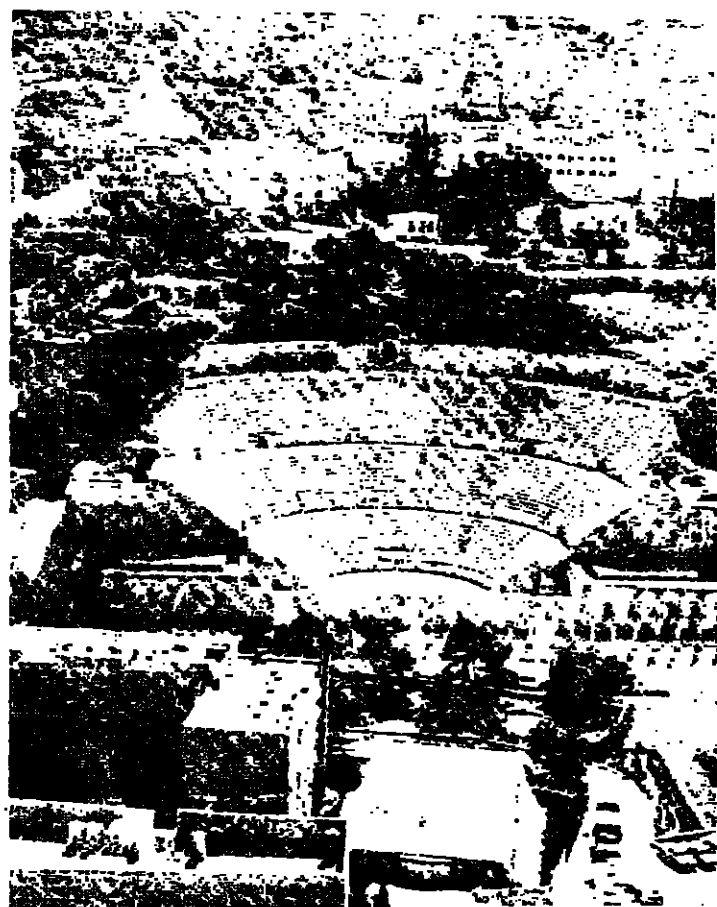
The Royal Theatre is not, of course, the first outstandingly good theatre that Jordan has had. You can find one near the bus station in downtown Amman and there are others at Petra and Jarash. The Southern Amphitheatre at Jarash is a masterpiece of theatrical design, according to Mr. Albery. And there are some still lying around under the earth, like the "beautiful little theatre" at Um Qeis which is still unexcavated.

It is on the Greco-Roman theatre which flourished in this part of the world centuries ago that modern Western theatre is founded. So it is not exactly the case that an alien culture is being imported here.

Contemporary Arabic theatre is well established in Cairo. Mr. Albery spoke of "almost parallel developments" in European and Egyptian theatre, both of which have their roots in the earlier court theatres of Paris. And more recently drama has begun to flourish, for instance, in Iraq and Kuwait. In Kuwait there are no fewer than five Arabic theatre companies.

"The possibility of failure must always be walking just behind you," Mr. Albery said. "...But this theatre has all the hallmarks of being a successful project". It is well designed and flexible. Jordanians, what is more, are a "lively and artistic people", he said, who "help to make the Middle East go round". So he sees "no reason why they won't pick up the theatre bug and enjoy it".

Work is continuing on Amman's Royal Theatre with the hope of having it ready by the summer of 1979. (Jordan Times photo)



One of the most famous theatres in Amman, the Roman amphitheatre in downtown. (File photo)

PERSPECTIVE

Women's Magazine of Jordan

is on sale at all leading

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INVITATION TENDER

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY
 HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

The Directorate of Public Security announces an International tender for the supply and installation of machines, equipment and instruments necessary for the Vocational and Industrial modules of the new Correctional Centre being constructed in Swaqa, Jordan.

The tender further calls for a (1) year period of maintenance as well as training of the supervisors of the various modules. Furthermore, the condition of tender call for a minimum of (3) years term finance.

The tender can be acquired for the non-refundable sum of JD 150.

Tenderers may learn further details before acquiring the tender at the office of The Secretary of the Tender board.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes before 10:30 a.m. of Sunday dated June 7, 1978.

The tender must contain a bank guarantee equal to three per cent of the tender value.

Advertise by mail In the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 3.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 3, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 9, etc.
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Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name:
 Address:
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مكتبة الامم

National News Roundup

Israelis take action against Ramallah area Arabs

MAN, March 9 (JNA). — Reports from the West Bank speak of new repressive measures the Israeli authorities are currently exercising against citizens in the Ramallah region. Among the measures, the reports said, court trials to be held for Arab inhabitants in villages in the Ramallah area, who built houses on their lands in 1976. The Israelis claim the Arabs built the houses without acquiring licences. The military governor of Ramallah was reported to have called 96 village mukhtars in the region and asked that they furnish him with lists of people who constructed houses in the villages since 1976.

UNESCO sponsored tourists expected

US, March 9 (JNA). — A group of tourists will arrive in Amman from Paris Sunday, March 12, on a two-week tour to Jordan. The group will visit historic and archaeological sites in the country. The visit is being arranged and sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO), in the course of its tourist activities. A UNESCO spokesman in Paris said the Jordan News Agency that this will be the first time the Organisation arranges such a trip to Jordan. UNESCO will make arrangements for another group to visit Jordan in April to be followed by others in the following few months.

Rare Japanese trees presented to Amman Municipality

MAN, March 9 (JNA). — The Japanese ambassador to Jordan today presented several Japanese trees of a rare species to the mayor of Amman as a gift from the Japanese government to the Municipality of Amman. Some of the trees were planted in the garden of the Roman Amphitheatre close to the municipality, and the mayor thanked the ambassador for the gift.

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Syrian-Jordanian industrial exchange discussed

DAMASCUS, March 9 (JNA). — Jordan's ambassador to Syria, Mr. Nabih Al Nimr met here today with Syrian Minister of Industry Shtewi Seefo. They discussed the exchange of national industrial products between Jordan and Syria and ways to facilitate this exchange. They also discussed the convening of the national assembly of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company.

Syrian education delegation will discuss coordination and integration

DAMASCUS, March 9 (JNA). — A delegation from the Syrian Ministry of Higher Education is expected in Amman on Friday for a visit to Jordan. The members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with methods of students' registration at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University; and regulations adopted in this respect. The visit comes within the framework of the process of coordination and integration between the two countries in the field of Higher Education.

Syrians celebrate in Amman

AMMAN, March 9 (JNA). — The Syrian ambassador to Jordan last night held a reception at the King Hussein Club on the 15th anniversary of the Syrian Baath Party assumption of power in Syria. The reception was attended by a number of senior government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Amman.

Arab funds for Aqaba research station

AMMAN, March 9 (JT). — In its second session recently in Cairo the provisional administrative council for the programme of study of the Red Sea and Aden Gulf environment has approved the allocation of \$50,000 to provide the Aqaba Marine Station with basic equipment. It also earmarked \$29,000 for a project to combat phosphate contamination. This came in a report submitted to the University of Jordan by the Professor of Science at the University Dr. Adnan Alawi in his capacity as member of the programme's administrative council which is supervised by the Arab Education, Culture and Science Organisation of the Arab League. Dr. Alawi also recommended in his report that the university operate a small vessel to be built especially for the programme. The ship, the report adds, would remain Jordan's property after expiry of the term of contract with the United Nations Environment Programme which will buy the ship. The programme further recommended counteracting touristic pamphlets which use the name "the Gulf of Eilat" instead of the Gulf of Aqaba. Meanwhile the University of Jordan has approved paying \$5,000 as its subscription to the programme.

Exciting plot focusses on financial and political dynamics of Middle East oil

Review by Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

THE CRASH OF '79
By Paul E. Erdman,
Pocket Books, New York, 1977,
428 pages

piece of fiction which, when one thinks about it, takes on a certain sheen of reality, then one should take the few hours necessary to digest its contents. The over 400 pages melt away rapidly under the reader's eager gaze. One essential point strikes the reader as being quite correct in fact, the interdependence and interrelations of world energy sources and their control, world finance and thereby

BOOKS

all national economies, and politics. This all means, of course, a situation devoid of justice, but then isn't that the way things tend to be in reality? It is true enough that the oil producing states now have tremendous cash reserves built up from oil sales that the big powers never tire of controlling and attempting to control both the oil and the cash, that political alliances and manoeuvrings follow the lines of financial and strategic considerations and that many national economies hang in the balance or are even sacrificed for the cause. Certain folks, I suspect, will be offended by the author's lack of respect in some cases. They might regard the whole notion of a world financial crash in 1979 as a hair-brained scheme, and that it could never happen. Others might be too involved in acting one of the roles portrayed in the book to realise their own proximity to the plot. Still others might toss off the plot as simply a way to get onto the best seller list, for six months, which it in fact did. This reviewer suggests, however, that the reader digest the salient points carefully, treating the book as a prick to one's conscience, and regard it as indeed a serious matter, the climax of the plot, attack with nuclear weapons on Gulf oil fields begins on March 19, 1979. That is only one year away! The Crash of '79 is available at bookstores in Amman.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Market Value	Volume Traded	Opening Price	High	Low	Closing Price	Last Buying Bid	Last Selling Bid
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	412	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.150
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Co.	JD 1,000	2,375	7.350	7.450	7.400	7.450	—	7.500
Dar Aldawa Investment and Development Co.	JD 1,000	400	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	—	—
Woolen Industries Co.	JD 5,000	20	2.500	2.600	2.600	2.600	—	—
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	5,700	0.900	0.950	0.950	0.950	—	1.000
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	135	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.300	1.350
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,100	15.500	15.500	15.500	15.500	—	15.500
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,700	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.250	0.300
75 per cent of share capital paid								
Total volume traded Thursday, March 9, JD 11,000								

Karak, Tafila meet ends, new plans in mind

KARAK, March 9 (JNA). — The seminar on the municipalities of the Karak governorate and the Tafila district wound up its meeting here yesterday with the adoption of several recommendations related to the governance of municipalities. These included the implementation of a Karak regional plan similar to regional plans in other governorates. The seminar also recommended providing support and the necessary qualifications for developing

public services in the governorate, adopted a policy for building a complex to house these services, and agreed to schedule the execution of projects in every municipality according to priority and towns needs. As regards Tafila it was recommended that the hospital there be provided with specialised doctors, medical centres be established for village groupings, a cement factory be constructed and that mineral water springs be exploited to the best advantage.

ISRAEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Father suffers for son's misdeeds

This bulletin on the case of Nithal Na'anah was prepared by Ur Shlonsky, with the assistance of Attorney Lea Tsemel. Nithal Abdul Kader Al Na'anah is a 13-year old boy. He was convicted of stone-throwing. The boy's family was fined 3,000 IL. The father, who is the sole supporter of a large family (13 persons) is unable to come up with the money and is not freely disposed to serve three months in prison (The alternative to the fine, as pronounced by the verdict.) According to the law dealing with juvenile delinquency in the West Bank, the court may fine a father or guardian of an adolescent (12-14 years old). We condemn this form of collective punishment which may be legal, but is certainly inhuman. On 1/9/77 Att. Lea Tsemel appealed to the military authorities asking them to reduce the fine and thereby grant partial clemency to the boy.

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Oil prices may have to rise, says Kuwait

KUWAIT, March 9 (R). — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah was quoted here today as saying that oil prices might have to rise if the value of the United States dollar continued to decline. But he added that Kuwait would not object to the dollar remaining the currency in which payments for oil were made.

In a statement quoted by two Kuwaiti newspapers, the daily Al Anbaa and the weekly Al Hada, Sheikh Ali said the question raised by the slump of the dollar in foreign exchange markets was not whether the oil producers should continue to receive their oil revenues in dollars.

"There is no other currency capable of shouldering such large payments as those required for oil," he said.

Sheikh Ali added: "The question is whether we should continue to calculate oil prices in dollars."

"We do not object to receiving oil payments in dollars. But setting oil prices in this

currency is the main problem. "That is why we may resort to a basket of currencies to calculate oil prices because this would preserve real value."

"Otherwise we may be pushed to increase prices if the system of setting prices in terms of dollars is maintained," he said.

Kuwait has called for an emergency meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to discuss revenues of the oil exporters because of the continuing decline in the dollar.

OPEC Secretary-General Ali Jaidah has estimated the cost to member states of the dollar's drop at \$14 billion a year.

OPEC will meet April 3 to discuss dollar

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 9 (AP). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet in Geneva April 3, to discuss the effect of the declining U.S. dollar on oil revenues, the official Iraq News Agency reported yesterday.

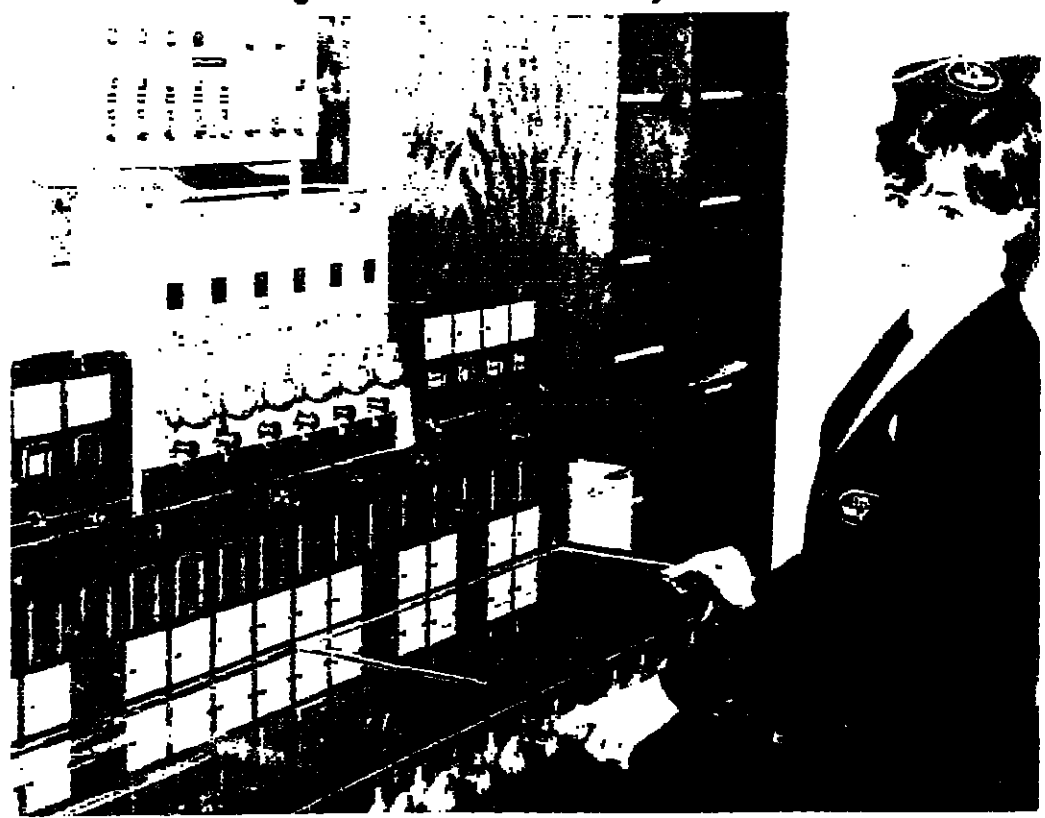
Arab OPEC members have been calling for a new system for calculating crude oil prices following last week's dollar devaluation.

The agency quoted Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim as saying OPEC members can face the problem only "through a replacement for the current system which uses the dollar as a unit."

He said Iraq supports any solution that guarantees the purchasing power of oil revenues "whether it is called special drawing rights, Geneva bag or any other unit."

He said OPEC countries were losing money through the decline of the value of their revenues and increase of import prices, while industrialised countries against whose currencies the dollar was devalued, were gaining through paying less for oil and charging more for exports to OPEC countries.

Stationmistress gives German railways the woman's touch



At Murnau, Bavaria, you will look in vain for the stationmaster in his familiar blue uniform and red cap of the German railwayman. The present incumbent is 26-year-old Antonie Muller, the first stationmistress in the Federal Republic of Germany. She is a local girl and underwent most of her training at Murnau, population 6,000, where you leave the Munich-Garmisch-Isar express to change for Oberammergau. Antonie Muller is also in charge of a number of smaller stations nearby and of forty kms. (25 miles) of permanent way. Her work includes regular but unscheduled checks at stations and signalmen's offices and spot checks of cash in hand. She is in charge of a staff of ninety or so, nine out of ten of whom are men, many much older than she is. (Dad photo)

Carter administration goes to court to force miners back to work

WASHINGTON, March 9 (R). — The Carter administration goes to court today to try to force striking miners back to the pits and end America's longest coal strike.

An administration petition seeking an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act, which orders strikers back to work for an 80-day cooling-off period, was expected to be filed after a fact-finding panel reported to President Carter.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Carter will give his first press conference since the miners overwhelmingly rejected a negotiated settlement of their three-month-old strike last weekend.

It was by no means certain that the strikers would obey the Taft-Hartley law. Miners widely ignored the law when injunctions were granted against them in the late 1940's.

Now, a generation later, they mood is just as defiant as they rally around the traditional co-

alfield bargaining cry of "no contract, no work."

Many miners fear violence if they attempt to return to the pits.

If the miners do disobey the return-to-work order, the next likely move would be a government takeover of the idle mines, most of them in the Appalachian and midwest regions.

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall and Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss have said that seizure of the mines remains an option.

But Mr. Carter's spokesman, Mr. Jody Powell, said the president had no plans at present to seek congressional approval for a seizure.

The contract rejected by the miners would have given them a 37 per cent pay increase over three years. But the miners objected to a cut in medical benefits and a curb on the right to strike without UMW approval. They also considered the pension proposal inadequate.

Dollar gains in Europe

French franc drops due to pre-election jitters

LONDON, March 9 (R). — The dollar gained ground against all major currencies on European foreign exchange markets today while pre-election jitters sent dealers scurrying to unload French francs.

Support for the dollar came from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who told the West German parliament in Bonn that he considered the U.S. currency undervalued and predicted that the United States would succeed in restoring international confidence in the dollar.

A further boost to the dollar came from Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, who was quoted today as saying that the U.S. currency was the only one in the world capable of shouldering such large payments as those required for oil.

However, the U.S. dollar plunged to a new low level against the yen on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market.

It fell despite the Bank of

Japan buying an estimated \$200 million in 20 minutes to prop up the American currency.

The dollar dropped sharply to 234.00 yen after opening at 235.00 yen, the previous record low level set yesterday.

Fears of the economic consequences for France of a left-wing victory in the French general elections beginning this weekend made the franc fall on the London, Paris and Frankfurt exchanges.

In London, it fell to 4.83 against the dollar from 4.79 overnight.

Only a week ago the dollar dipped below the two-mark level for the first time but today it traded at 2.0262 marks to the dollar in London. It was fixed at 2.0302 in Frankfurt without central bank intervention, according to dealers.

Canadian feelings go cold on Arctic oil

Canada's current oil reserves are only expected to last about another six years. The country cannot therefore wait much longer in the hope of big oil deposits in its Arctic regions. The alternative is to develop its heavy-oil resources, and construction of suitable upgrading plants could begin next year.

By Ken Romain

TORONTO, (F.T.) — Disappointed with the drilling results thus far in the Arctic frontier areas, Canadian oil companies are shifting their focus and are taking a closer look at the vast heavy-oil deposits still untapped closer to home.

Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., of Toronto, Canada's largest oil firm, has applied to the Alberta government to build and operate a \$4 bn. heavy-oil upgrading project in that province. It would produce 140,000 barrels of oil a day.

The deposit is located at Cold Lake, 180 miles east of

Edmonton, the provincial capital, where Imperial has been carrying on heavy-oil extraction experiments on its holdings for the past 15 years.

A group of 22 other companies, headed by Pacific Petroleum Ltd., of Calgary, is considering a similar project in the same area. To the south-east, in the Lloydminster region of Saskatchewan on the Alberta border, Husky Oil Co. Ltd. of Calgary has also been conducting preliminary exploration for a third possible project.

Both Cold Lake and the Lloydminster regions contain an estimated 180 bn. barrels

of heavy oil reserves: 165 bn. in the Cold Lake region and 16 bn. in the Lloydminster area.

The existence of these deposits has long been known, but in the days of much lower oil prices the involved method of extraction made them too costly to develop.

To the north of Cold Lake lies the equally untapped Athabasca tar sands, where Syncrude Ltd., of Toronto, is now building a \$2 bn. extraction plant to come into operation this year at 125,000 barrels a day.

Canada cannot wait. The shift in play to the he-

avy-oil regions of the south does not mean the abandonment of Arctic drilling, despite the less than encouraging results that have been experienced. It does reflect the recognition that Canada cannot wait forever for Arctic oil to be found. It also recognises the federal government's graduated price increase policy for Canadian domestic oil to bring it to world levels by 1978, and then maintain it at that level. It also makes heavy-oil extraction more attractive.

Heavy oil, like molasses, does not flow smoothly or easily. Its consistency is not that of the sweet and light crude

of the producing Alberta oil fields. It must be raised by steam or water injection. It is also sulphur laden and requires an upgrading plant to remove impurities to provide a refinery type feedstock.

Imperial will use a steam injection process to raise about 160,000 barrels of heavy oil a day from wells drilled to a relatively shallow depth of 1,700 feet to tap deposits that may range between 75 and 150 feet in thickness.

The company has said that should it receive approval from the province on the project, construction could start in 1980 or 1981 with a completion date of 1985.

Oil industry observers see a possible four upgrading plants in operation by 1990, if the companies can negotiate new royalty agreements with the provinces and tax credits with the federal government.

Heavy oil now sells for \$1 a barrel less than conventional crude. Canadian prices for domestic oil are now \$10.50 a barrel, to rise to the world level of \$13.75 by 1979. By the time the upgrading plants are operating, world oil prices could again be doubled and the upgraded oil would be cheaper to produce.

includes the 125,000 barrels from the Syncrude tar sand operation and the 50,000 barrels now being produced by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd., of Toronto, which pioneered tar sand extraction in Alberta.

Shell Canada Ltd. has revived plans for a 125,000 barrel a day tar sand plant. Imperial is also a partner in the Syncrude tar sand project and has said that many more synthetic crude production plants will be needed to realise the immense potential of the tar sands and heavy oil deposits of Alberta. Estimates of tar sands reserves range between 600 m. and 1,000 m. barrels but only a small part of it will ever be recovered under current technology.

The company's Cold Lake holdings contain an estimated 7 bn. barrels of heavy oil from which Imperial expects a 20 per cent recovery, a rate which could be improved over the 30-year life of the project.

— Financial Times News-Features

Greece shows own brand of intolerance to its Afro-Arab immigrants

By Paul Anastassiades

ATHENS, Greece (AP). — Greeks, among the migrant worker minorities in the world's industrial centres for decades, are showing their own brand of intolerance against the growing Afro-Arab labour force here.

Combined with a growing repatriation of Greeks, there have been large-scale expulsions of "mavroi," or blacks, from this country, to the accompaniment of local press encouragement.

The Public Order Ministry decided recently to increase the expulsion rate of the Arabs and Africans here on grounds that they were causing unemployment, housing and other social problems, and were seeking permanent residence status through a trick often tried by Greeks themselves abroad: Marrying the local girls.

A ministry spokesman said there are now nearly 35,000 coloured immigrants in Greece. He said only half of them have a legal work permit to seek a livelihood in a country which until recently was one of the West's largest labour exporters.

The spokesman said that in the last month alone about 500 illegal immigrants have been arrested and deported. He said such persons are detained until the first ship or plane available departs for the immigrant's country of origin. If he has no money the Greek state pays his return fare.

One of the country's largest national dailies recently ran a series on the immigrants, advertising it on television with the slogan: "The blacks are invading our country. They take our jobs, marry our women, and create social problems."

The popular weekly magazine Thisavros wrote, "The whiteness of Athens is acquiring darker shades. The blacks, like dull-coloured stones on the white mosaic of Athens, are increasingly stacking the city with their own ghettos... causing trouble with their drunkenness and their civil fights."

The magazine had a cartoon showing a terrified Greek being served in his traditional cafe by a vicious-looking black, and another showing a Negro walking in the snow under the caption: "Against the snow you can see him like a fly in a glass of milk."

The paradox

The paradox is that the coloured labour force here experiences similar treatment to that suffered by the hundreds of thousands of Greeks who since the war have staffed the factories and poor neighbourhoods of Europe, Australia and the United States.

The Public Order Ministry spokesman said employers give them as little as one-third of Greek daily wages and fail to pay social insurance dues. The coloured workers are generally forced to take menial jobs and live together in slum quarters of Athens.

Greek workers complain that the cheapness of the immigrant labour undermines their bargaining strength. Police say their main concern is the spread of petty crime like drugs, theft and nightlife violence. They also say the public complains of the unhygienic life style of the blacks and object to them marrying Greek girls. There are estimated to be 2,500 such mixed couples in Greece.

The immigrant expulsion drive comes as Greek workers are returning at an increasing rate from abroad, a result both of unemployment problems in the West and improved opportunities at home. While there are nine million Greeks here, there are another three million abroad. Officials say two million are now citizens of their host country, and the remaining million the genuine Greek emigrant labour force.

Official statistics show that 1976 was the first year since the war that more Greeks came home than left for better fortunes abroad. In that year 20,380 emigrated, but 32,067 came back. In the past four years 100,000 or one-tenth of the potential worker repatriates have returned, the statistics show.

Israel claims Mexico will supply all its oil needs

TEL AVIV, March 9 (R). — Israel Radio said today Mexico has agreed to supply Israel with all its oil requirements on a long-term basis.

It said the Mexican undertaking was reached during talks in Mexico City between Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and Mexican officials.

The two countries are to carry out joint research projects in energy supplies, including solar energy the radio said. Israel's main sources of oil have been the United States and Iran.

7 million people suffer from malnutrition in Sahel drought

ROME, March 9 (R). — About seven million people are suffering from malnutrition in Africa's Sahel desert region, the director general of the international Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said today. The hunger in some of the region's eight countries is as bad as during the great drought there in 1973, said Edouard Saouma. "The tragedy of the Sahel threatens to become endemic unless a major recovery effort is made," he told a press conference after returning from a visit to four of the countries.

He appealed for more aid from richer nations, which, he said, had in the past five years given only \$500 million out of an estimated long-term need of \$7.5 billion. The Sahel this year needed at least 457,000 tons of food and another 124,000 tons for an emergency reserve -- but the amount so far pledged still left a shortfall of 180,000 tons, he said.

Mr. Saouma said the Sahel was a tragic illustration of the lack of any worldwide food security system. The eight countries -- Niger, Upper Volta, Chad, Senegal, Mauritania, Gambia, Mali and the Cape Verde Islands -- were among the world's poorest, he said.

Most had a per capita income of less than 100 to 150 dollars, compared with the U.S. poverty threshold of \$4,000, said Mr. Saouma. Aid for the hungry seven million -- a quarter of the region's population -- was hampered by lack of ports, roads and transport in the largely landlocked Sahel, he said. He added: "Governments' will not say how many people are dying of hunger. It would be a political disaster for them."

American hamburgers blitz West Germany

By Robert H. Reid
HAMBURG, West Germany

(AP). — The American hamburger, legendary descendant of a local chopped meat spe-

cialty, is taking the old country by storm as U.S. fast-food companies cash in on West German affluence.

Since Germany's first McDonald's opened in Munich, nearly 100 American-style fast-food eateries have cropped up throughout the country, selling burgers, shakes and french fries to customers reared on sausages.

The menu makes just one concession to traditional German taste -- beer on tap.

Spokesman for McDonald's and Burger King refuse to reveal their profits, but business looks brisk and there are plans for expansion.

"We looked at the European market and Germany primarily because of the economic well-being and size," said John Rollo, Marketing Director for McDonald's in West Germany.

"The people have the purchasing power, they eat away from home, and their habits are about the same as Americans."

The U.S. companies checked to make sure Germans and not American soldiers or tourists would be the chief customers for the sandwich that evolved from Hamburg's chop-

ped steak, brought to the United States by German immigrants in the 1890's.

"We looked at it this way: Our long-term success in Germany would have to be based on German consumers," said Mr. Rollo.

McDonald's has 70 German restaurants. Burger King, which made its debut in January, 1976 in Berlin, operates eight, including one in a former library in the heart of Hamburg.

Heublein operates 16 Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets and plans to have 50 by 1980.

A McDonald's executive said the company is so pleased with its success in Germany that it plans to open about 30 new branches a year here for the next several years.

Peter Cairle of Burger King declined to discuss expansion plans.

"We're quite pleased with business so far," Mr. Cairle said. The company's first German restaurant, on West Berlin's fashionable Kurfuerstendamm, claims the largest sales volume of any Burger King in the world.

Executives say much of the success of the American chains is due to a lack of German competition.

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Jordanian Dinar	Buying/Selling
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U.K. sterling	598.00/602.00
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Swiss franc	163.50/164.00
French franc	64.50/64.80
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	131.40/132.20
Dutch guilder	143.20/144.00
Belgian franc (for every ten)	98.00/98.80
Swedish crown	67.10/67.50

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One dollar	2.0295/0310	West German marks
	2.1690/1715	Dutch guilders
	1.9600/50	Swiss francs
	4.8550/8650	French francs
	854.25/855.00	Italian lire
	234.99/235.10	Japanese yen
	4.6090/6100	Swedish crowns.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices rose on technical considerations and moderate investment demand Thursday, dealers said. At 15:00 hours the FT index was up 6.4 at 453.1.

Government bonds were marked up to 1/8 higher on news of lower than expected British government borrowing to show signs of up to points on the day. Sentiment was boosted initially by news the government broker supplied exchequer 8-3/4 pct 1980 short 'tap' at 96-9/16 1/2.

Equities closed modestly higher in light trading, dealers said. Royal Dutch firmed and Shell eased following their results.

Gold shares lost ground while U.S. and Canadians were mixed. Royal Dutch closed 1/8 better on the day at 41-7/8 while Shell Transport gained 5p to 508-1/2p following Royal Dutch/Shell final results. Ultramar gained 10p to 208-1/2p on news of improved profits.

Grand Metropolitan rose by 1-1/2p to 93-1/4p following final results.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$188.50/oz.

Ethiopians report 2 new Ogaden towns retaken from Somalis

NAIROBI, March 9 (Agencies). — Ethiopian forces sweeping south through the war-torn Ogaden today reported retaking their second and third important towns within four days in the Cuban and Soviet backed-offensive aimed at driving the Somalis from the region. Ethiopia's National Revolution Operations Command said Ethiopian troops recaptured the town of Deghabur, 134 kms. southeast of the key Ogaden city of Jijiga which fell to its forces on Sunday.

Meanwhile, a Somali Embassy spokesman in Nairobi said Somali forces are still engaged in "intensive battle against Russian and Cuban mechanised forces" in the Jijiga area.

The Somalis admitted for the first time yesterday that Jijiga has fallen to the Ethiopians. A Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) spokesman said their forces have retreated into the surrounding hills and bush to carry on resistance.

Mr. Dahir Hussein, the Charge d'Affaires at the Somali Embassy here said Jijiga fell to the Ethiopians after a massive airborne attack launched

"by Russian commanding generals" at the end of last week. The attack was preceded, he said, by "wave after wave" of fighters and bombers starting and bombing Jijiga. The warplanes involved took off from Russian warships in the Gulf of Aden, he claimed.

"This was followed by large armoured helicopter transporters -- operating under the cover of MIG 11s and 23s -- which poured into the area mechanised units with the most modern tanks manned by Russians and Cubans," he said.

He repeated earlier Somali charges that no Ethiopian troops

were involved in the battle for Jijiga.

It has been impossible to independently verify the Somali version of the battle or pinpoint the extent of Soviet and Cuban involvement. U.S. intelligence sources say the counter-offensive is being directed by a Soviet general and that some of the 11,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia are involved in combat.

Ethiopia so far has not commented on the role being played by foreign troops and military advisors.

Third town

In Stockholm, Ethiopian Ambassador Getahun Jigju told Reuters that another town, Fiq, had been captured as well as Deghabur and that thousands of Somali troops had been "wiped out". Col. Jigju added: "Our field commanders report that the Ethiopian blitz to the border is proceeding flawlessly."

Human rights issue resurfaces at Belgrade

BELGRADE, March 9 (R). — The human rights issue refuses to lie down and die at the European security conference -- even if a final declaration apparently consigns it to oblivion for at least two years.

Tonight Soviet chief delegate Yuri Vorontsov is expected to formally release his own barbs

at the American stand on human rights as the marathon conference enters its final days of formal speeches by all participants.

The four-page document, a meagre outcome of 26 weeks of often heated negotiations, does not devote a word to humanitarian issues.

American delegation chief Arthur Goldberg, speaking yesterday, told the 35-nation gathering that he profoundly regretted a Soviet refusal to allow any reference to human rights or broader humanitarian issues to be included, such as emigration, religious beliefs or the treatment of political dissidents since the 1975 Helsinki accords on East-West detente and human rights.

Mr. Vorontsov, an elegant speaker and widely-regarded as a superb conference tactician, told Reuters: "We have heard all this from Mr. Goldberg for the last six months and we are well-prepared to answer in kind."

The Soviet Union has forced the West to drop its demands for the inclusion of human rights issues, maintaining that military questions are more important: "The most important human right is the right to live. And the right to live means disarmament and ridding us of the threat of nuclear war."

The conference agreed only to meet again in Madrid in 1980, and hold three expert meetings -- one in Bonn next June to discuss scientific co-operation, one in Switzerland in October to discuss peaceful settlement of disputes and one in February, 1979 in Malta to discuss Mediterranean problems.

U.S. - Jewish liaison strikes anti-Arab pose

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP). — President Carter's chief spokesman refused to say last night whether Mark A. Siegel, who shed his role as liaison with the American Jewish Community because he disagreed with the White House decision to sell warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, will remain part of the administration.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Siegel quit as liaison last week because of differences "about both the process and the product of administration Middle Eastern policy, particularly as it relates to the Middle East arms sale package."

Although Mr. Siegel has retained his position as a deputy assistant for policy analysis, Mr. Powell indicated that role was under review.

U.S. Arabs back M.E. arms sales

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP). — The National Association of Arab Americans, which claims to represent nearly two million Americans of Arab descent, today issued a statement endorsing U.S. President Jimmy Carter's package of arms sales to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The NAAA statement was seen as the opening of a campaign by pro-Arab groups to offset an expected effort by powerful pro-Israeli interests to block the arms sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

"The Arab sales underscore the growing political and economic importance of the Arab World to the United States," the statement said.

It argued the sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia will not upset the "military balance" in the Middle East "a term which has come to mean Israeli domination of all its neighbours."

President Carter has proposed sales of 75 F-16 and 15 F-15 fighters to Israel worth \$1.9 billion, 50 F-5E fighters worth \$400 million to Egypt, and 60 F-16s to Saudi Arabia worth \$2.5 billion.

Over 200 Bhutto supporters jailed

ISLAMABAD, March 9 (AP). — More than 200 supporters of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have been arrested in Lahore, it was reported today.

The military government accused the detainees of planning disturbances when a verdict is announced in Mr. Bhutto's trial on a murder charge. The arrests were made last night, the Pakistan Press International wire service said.

Among the arrested is Shaikh Rafiq Ahmed, President of the Punjab Province branch of the PPP. The detainees, including some women, have been put up in the Kot Lakhpat Jail in a Lahore suburb. Mr. Bhutto is also in that jail.

Mr. Bhutto is accused of ordering the slaying of a political opponent, Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan, and a verdict in that trial is expected in a week. The Lahore High Court which heard the case has yet to fix a date for announcing its judgement.

Tito delivers message from Sadat to Carter

WASHINGTON, March 9 (R). — President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia said last night he had delivered a message to President Carter from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Marshal Tito made the disclosure in an interview through an interpreter with Mr. Walter Cronkite on the CBS Television network.

Asked about the situation in the Middle East following President Sadat's visit to Israel in November, the Yugoslav leader said: "The situation is now worse than it ever was."

President Tito did not disclose the substance of Mr. Sadat's message to President Carter.

The Yugoslav president said he believed President Sadat's trip to Israel last November "was courageous, was a risky move, but I thought since the beginning that he would not be able to succeed. President Sa-

dat thought that he might achieve something, but it seems that he didn't do a lot."

President Tito was scheduled to have a final round of talks with President Carter this evening and will leave Washington tomorrow morning.

President Tito was due in London for talks on the Middle East and the Horn of Africa conflict with British Premier James Callaghan on Saturday. Among the topics likely to be discussed at this evening's meeting between Marshal Tito and President Carter is the question of U.S. weapons sales to Yugoslavia.

The Carter administration is believed to favour bolstering Yugoslavia's independent communist line by supplying the Tito government with a number of missile and radar systems.

Marshal Tito yesterday had a lunch with Vice President Walter Mondale.

Nicosia court opens Sibai-Larnaca case

NICOSIA, March 9 (Agencies). — Two gunmen accused of the murder of Egyptian editor Youssef Sibai last month told hostages they had killed him because he wrote anti-Palestinian articles and was a friend of Israel, the prosecution alleged today.

The trial of the two men, accused of shooting Sibai in a Nicosia hotel, opened today amid the strictest security seen in Cyprus for 20 years.

Mr. Sibai was Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, which was meeting in Nicosia, and a close friend of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He was editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram.

The gunmen took a number of hostages and commandeered an aircraft, which finally landed at Cyprus' Larnaca Airport where an attempt to storm it by Egyptian commandos was foiled by Cypriot National Guards. Fifteen commandos died in the abortive effort, and Cairo suspended diplomatic links with Nicosia.

The accused are Samir Mohammad Khadar, 28, travelling on a Jordanian passport, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26, with Kuwaiti travel documents.

They pleaded not guilty to the charge of pre-meditated murder, which carries a mandatory death sentence that can be revoked only by presidential decree.

Senior Counsel of the Republic, Michailakis Kyprianos, said the two accused rounded up conference delegates, police guards and others in the hotel after the shooting on Feb. 18 and herded them into the coffee shop.

Six killed in Aswan air crash

CAIRO, March 9 (AP). — A Pan Egypt two-engine passenger plane crashed while landing at Aswan Airport yesterday, killing all its six passengers and crew including four American agricultural experts, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported.

The paper said the four U.S. experts were on a mission for the Egyptian Agricultural Development Agency which chartered the "Aero Commander" plane to transport them from Cairo to the southern winter resort city of Aswan, site of the High Dam.

The paper said the other two killed in the crash were the pilot and an Egyptian official.

It said the Aswan Airport Area Control officer asked the pilot to land on the main runway when he noticed that he was trying to land on a side passage. The plane made a sharp dive and crashed, the paper quoted the control officer as saying. He said the plane was not at the proper height when it made the dive.

Autonomy for Canaries

MADRID, March 9 (Agencies). — Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will announce pre-autonomy status for the Canary Islands during a trip to the archipelago later this month, usually well-informed sources said here last night.

Arrangements for an interim period before autonomy for the Canaries within the Spanish state have been discussed at frequent meetings in the past few weeks between Regions Minister Manuel Clavero and Canaries M.P.s.

The final text of the pre-autonomy arrangement has been virtually written, the sources said. Spain, protected against an Organisation of African Unity ministerial meeting's vote late last month calling for self-determination for the Canaries and backing the archipelago's Algiers-based independence movement, Mpaic. The OAU ministers said the Canaries were an integral part of Africa.

Turk political violence kills 69 in 2 months

ANKARA, March 9 (R). — Political violence in Turkey claimed 69 lives in the first two months of this year, but the rate of killings was dropping, Interior Minister Irfan Ozaydin told a press conference yesterday.

He said 41 people were killed during January, 28 in February, and only two in the first week of March.

Last year, 263 people died in politically-motivated violence, he added.

Mr. Ozaydin said that due to effective measures taken by the two-month-old government of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, the focus of the violence had shifted from university campuses to areas of big cities

where extremist groups clashed with each other.

The security forces were proving very effective in finding suspects under a resolute and impartial administration, he said.

In the two-month period, 15 people suspected of acts of political violence were arrested, of whom 72 were members of illegal rightist organisations and 64 were established as extreme leftists. The political tendencies of the others were not known, he said.

In operations carried out across the country, police had unearthed over 2,300 firearms, including submachine guns, as well as more than 1.5 million rounds of ammunition.

World News Briefs

Israel forces down Cairo-destined plane

TEL AVIV, March 9 (AP). — Israeli air force jets forced down an executive jet which entered Israeli-controlled air space over the Sinai Peninsula yesterday but allowed it to proceed to Cairo after questioning the crew, the army spokesman announced. The plane, with Philippines markings, was a Hawker-Siddeley 125 twin-engine jet carrying two pilots and no other passengers from Bahrain to Cairo, the spokesman said. The announcement did not say exactly where the plane entered Sinai air space nor did it say at which of Israel's air bases in Sinai it was forced to land. No identification was given of the two pilots.

Taiwan denies wanting Israeli Kfir

TAIPEI, March 9 (R). — A Defence Ministry spokesman has denied reports from Israel and the United States that Taiwan was trying to buy Israeli-produced Kfir fighter aircraft. In Washington, government officials yesterday said the sale was discussed when Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman met Defence Secretary Harold Brown there yesterday. The Tel Aviv reports said Taiwan wanted 50 Kfir fighters, which have U.S. engines, in a deal worth \$500 million.

Turkish-Greek summit in Switzerland

GENEVA, March 9 (R). — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit arrived here today for two days of talks with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis on their countries' disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean seabed. The two leaders will meet in Montreux, tomorrow and will return on Saturday evening.

Baader-Meinhof lawyer on trial

STUTTGART, West Germany March 9 (R). — Leftwing lawyer Klaus Croissant goes on trial here today charged with running an information network for West Germany's notorious Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group. Herr Croissant, 47, former defence counsel for leading members of the underground movement, is formally charged in a 260-page indictment with supporting a criminal organisation. He was first arrested in the summer of 1975, but he jumped bail, fled to France and asked for political asylum. He was extradited last November, despite protests by French leftwingers.

Search is on for kidnapped baron

ANTWERP, March 9 (R). — Belgian police were today searching for new clues to the mysterious kidnapping here of a 500 and wealthy Belgian Baron. Baron Charles Bracht, 63-year-old industrialist, disappeared two days ago and the public prosecutor said yesterday that the police had found positive proof that he had been abducted. The prosecutor gave no other details.

Zaire tries high-ranking "plotters"

KINSHASA, March 9 (R). — Zaire's Internal Security chief was among foreign-backed plotters striving to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko, the official news agency said today. Maj. Pambole who is standing trial, together with other Zaire people, most of them high-ranking officers, on charges of treason and conspiracy against the state, was quoted by the agency as admitting to having planned an attack against President Mobutu's palace here.

U.S. debacle: Democratic president and Democratic Congress but each goes own way

By David Bell

WASHINGTON (FT) — President Jimmy Carter must, from time to time, envy the leaders of parliamentary democracies like Britain. By and large what they propose is turned into law by their legislatures more or less as they proposed it. That used to be the case in the United States -- but not any more.

As Mr. Carter started his second year in office one salient fact of political life confronted him. Even though it is overwhelmingly composed of members of his own party the U.S. Congress cannot be relied on to do his bidding. It cannot be trusted to approve treaties which the administration considers vital. It may balk at passing energy legislation which the president describes as "the moral equivalent of war." It may throw out economic stimulus measures.

In short, as never before in recent history the U.S. Congress is going its own way, and any assessment of the likelihood of success of any presidential initiative must now always be accompanied by the qualification -- "It depends what Congress does with it". It was not always like this.

President Lyndon Johnson, before the Vietnam war destroyed both his credibility and his popularity, guided mountains of legislation through a pliant Congress, a Congress he understood intimately because of his years in the Senate.

Eight years of Republican presidents followed Mr. Johnson and relations between them and the Democratic Congress were intermittently strained. Mr. Carter even made it an issue during his 1976 election campaign. If he was elected, he said, Democratic president and Democratic Congress would work side by side "in harmony, for a change."

But not so

It has not worked out like that at all. President Carter's first year in office has seen a running battle with Congress which has held up or altered many of the president's most important proposals. Some (like social security increases, a jobs programme and anti-boycott legislation) have been passed. But others -- pre-eminently the Energy Bill -- have got stuck in a quagmire of special interest and other obstacles. From this the pre-

As never before in recent history the United States Congress is going its own way. By now President Carter may well be envying countries like Britain, where leaders can more or less rely on their governments to turn their proposals into law.

sident has proved powerless to extricate them. The president's overseas authority has also been constrained. Passage of the Panama Canal Treaty has been held up for months while the Senate makes up its mind and it could still vote the treaty down. If and when a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is agreed with the Russians it may yet prove that the administration's most arduous negotiations will have been with Congress and not with the Soviet Union.

Carter's own faults

The reasons for this are complex. The first is President Carter's own inexperience of the ways of Washington, his unwillingness to "trade" and his inability to compromise. This has been compounded by an inexperienced staff doing the key job of liaising between White House and Capitol Hill. Ignorant of the foibles

of powerful senators and congressmen this staff has miscalculated in hundreds of small ways which have stirred great resentment on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Carter is now showing signs of being determined to remedy this fault. He has begun to woo key congressmen with as much determination as he devoted to keeping his distance from them a year ago. The administration promises fewer programmes this year and to consult with Congress before, and not after, they are made public.

But there are other reasons for Congress's new-found assertiveness. The president cannot alter. The American political system is much more fluid than, say, its British counterpart. There is no "whipping" system in Congress and coalitions tend to form on each issue which often cut right across party lines. Energy has been a prime example of this. The coalitions that have

formed have been as much geographical as political.

This gives legislators a great measure of independence. In addition the twin traumas of Vietnam and Watergate have greatly tarnished the image of the "Imperial Presidency". There is now far less inclination to accept the president's view of what needs doing in a given situation, and much more inclination to take a personal view.

Suspicion of government

This has in turn been reinforced by a deepening suspicion in the United States about almost all government programmes. The apparent failure of President Johnson's "Great Society" programmes to improve the cities has made many Americans sceptical about all programmes of this kind. It is now widely accepted even by those same liberals who drew up the Johnson plans that once government gets above a certain size it becomes unmanageable.

There is thus no inclination in Congress blithely to accept a succession of proposals put out by the president, particularly if they cost money.

Further proposals, like the Energy Bill, involve severe

geographical strains with those parts of the country that produce oil or gas involved in a fierce battle with those that do not.

Sense in particular

Mr. Carter's problem in the House of Representatives (where the speaker is an ally) are nowhere near as serious as in the Senate. There he faces the task of building his own group of supporters which, for the moment, he conspicuously lacks. The death of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who had proved to be a staunch ally, makes that job all the more difficult.

But Mr. Carter now at least seems to understand that without support in the Senate many of his most cherished programmes will be stillborn and that, if they are, it will be the president rather than the Congress that gets the blame.

It remains to be seen if his attempts to remedy the situation succeed. If they do not the world may be confronted with the unusual prospect of a president crippled by his own party in a Congress which was supposed to be the least of his problems.

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